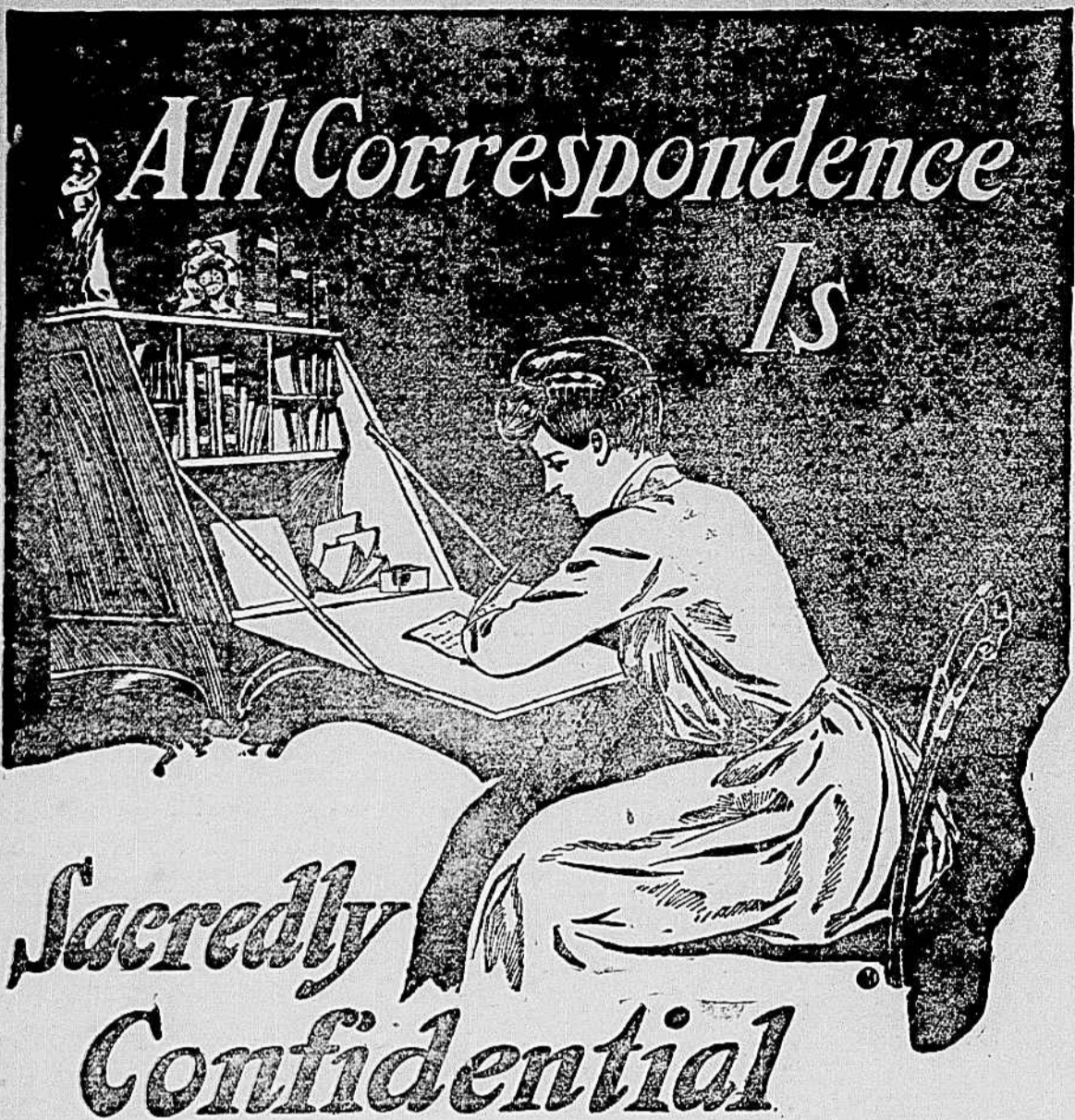


FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.



This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, — a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year, — some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success, — think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
July 21st, 1900. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasunna, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."
March 6th, 1901. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasunna, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MITCHELL STATES MINERS' GRIEVANCES

Mine Workers' President Replies to Roosevelt.

OPERATORS FORCED TO YIELD

Mitchell Says That If Offer of Arbitration Had Been Accepted When First Offered There Would Have Been No Strike.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The response of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to President Roosevelt's notification that he had appointed a commission, was made public to-day. It informs the President of the action of the Executive Board of Districts No. 1, 7 and 9, in calling a convention and agreeing to recommend unconditionally the resumption of work and the submission of the differences between the operators and the mine workers of the anthracite coal fields to the commission.

The reply expresses confidence that the convention will agree to the arbitration of "The eminent and impartial men chosen by the President," and express gratitude to the President for his patriotic efforts to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike. The reply goes at length into the grievances of the miners and concludes with the expression of the hope and belief that from this arbitration will come "a complete satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite coal fields for time immemorial."

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY.
The President in his telegram to Mr. Mitchell announced the appointment of the commission, and said: "It is a matter of vital concern to all our people and especially to those in our great cities, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay."

to dictate to us in the management of our affairs; we have nothing to arbitrate. "Now that the managers of the companies have been compelled by you and a thoroughly aroused public conscience to recede from this position, we are proud that the firmness and the heroic endurance of our men and women in support of their rights and of a vital American principle, have won the victory."

A USEFUL LESSON.

"The poor, underpaid mine workers of these coal regions, who toil hard from early morning until late at night for a livelihood, nobly supported by organized labor in this and other lands, have taught these corporation managers a useful lesson in civic and social duty. We exult over this tribute to the dignity of labor because it is the triumph of right and of good sense over power."

"We do not, however, exult over our opponents; we appeal to them now as we have from the first, to turn their eyes to the future and to co-operate with us in an effort to establish better relations between employer and employee for the advantage of both."

"We forgive them their arrogant refusal to deal with us, and in this hour when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate their mines without our consent and co-operation, we hold out the right hand of friendship, and ask them to join with us in securing amicable relations and wholesome conditions in this region. We forgive them even the false accusations which they have made against us."

"The pretense of the operators that they were unable to produce coal because intimidation kept from work men who were willing to work, has been proven false by the fact that the production which they demanded has decreased rather than increased the number of men mining coal."

of the industry to pay on a basis of equitable division of profits between labor and capital.

"Second, amicable relations between employers and employees, the latter speaking through their organization and their organization aiding the companies in maintaining discipline, adjusting all difficulties by conciliatory methods, averting local strikes and lockouts and securing stable and satisfactory conditions to the industry. Our organization by the same methods, while we have proposed here has secured just such relations and just such results in the coal fields of the country."

SCRUTINY INVITED.

"Organization, like an individual, must stand upon what it has done and what it is. We invite scrutiny and investigation of our record and character. In the soft coal fields we have joint conferences with the operators and with them we adjust differences, we sign joint agreements, together we preserve discipline, settle disputes and maintain harmony and stability in the trade. Upon our past record we are willing to stand or fall. We have, time and time again invited the anthracite operators to adopt these business methods and to deal with us on this basis. Despite repeated rebuffs we persisted, but they resented any attempt upon our part to organize employees; they refused our overtures for amicable discussion and possible satisfactory adjustment of wage differences in joint conference."

"When the inevitable conflict came on they attempted to justify themselves upon the false plea that ours is an irresponsible organization. When he demonstrated our responsibility they then asserted that we were a lawless organization which was dominated by violence."

THANKS ROOSEVELT.

"When society attempted to interfere to settle the strike, they declared 'their' appointed right to be let alone. When representatives of National and State Governments tried to mediate they resented such 'meddling by politicians.' But thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the power of public opinion, they have been brought to a realization of the fact that the interests and welfare of the American people cannot be ignored with impunity."

"By the eminent tribunal which you have named we have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court empowered to consider and dispose of all questions at issue. First among these is the demand of the mine workers for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labor; second is the relations which ought to exist between the employers and the organization which the men have formed and which they authorize to speak for them."

John B. Newton Resigns.
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17.—John B. Newton has tendered his resignation as president of the Knoxville, La. Follett and Jellico Railroad and as vice-president and general manager of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad. The resignation is effective November 1st. Mr. Newton is a native of Virginia, and goes with the Virginia Iron and Coal Company.

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